



### **Counterfeit and Fraud**

**25000 - Forgery/Counterfeiting** – The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

Example 1: A man enters a bank and tries to pass a forged check to the bank teller. The teller quickly realizes that the check is forged and refuses to cash it. This incident would include an attempted 25000 and property for the forged check (Negotiable Instruments).

When a forged instrument is passed, an additional Fraud offense should be reported to allow the capture of the fraudulently obtained items.

**26001 - Fraud (False Pretense/Swindle/Confidence Game)** – The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device to obtain money, goods, or other things of value.

Example 2: A man is selling his scooter online. A woman comes to purchase the scooter, pays the man, and quickly rides off on the scooter. The man realizes that the money is counterfeit. This incident should include both offense file classes 25000 and 26001 and property for the counterfeit money and the stolen scooter.

**\*\*If counterfeit money is used to purchase goods, enter a Property Loss Type of 7 = Stolen, enter an applicable Property Class of goods purchased and Value.**

**Non-Negotiable Instruments** – Require further action to become negotiable (unendorsed checks, food stamps, stocks and bonds, credit cards).

**Negotiable Instruments** – Include endorsed checks and other payable documents without restriction.